(Chapter 2 Key Terms continued…)

* **The Society of Friends**: A group/religious movement that originated in the mid-seventeenth century in England that arose as a result of the preaching’s of two average people: George Fox, and Margaret Fell; their followers known as the Quakers whom believed in “divinity as an escape to salvation; this “society” is significant because they held women and men in religious society to the same degree, allowing women to take leadership within the church (51)
* **William Penn**: the wealthy son of an admiral in the Royal Navy owned multiple valuable Irish estates; in search of a secluded area for the Quakers to emigrate, Penn inherited his Fathers grant from Charles II of a land which he came to name Pennsylvania; William Penn is a significant figure in history because he used Pennsylvania to attract people of all types, as he also used the area as a holy experiment (52)
* **Charter of Liberties**: a charter in 1703 that established a “representative assembly” which limited the authority of whom ever was in power and allowed for the lower colonies to create there own representative assembly; this is significant because it disabled William Penn from complete power of the colonies and created an entirely separate colony Delaware
* **The English Caribbean**: most popular destination for English immigrants to the New World in the early seventeen century; a majority of the immigrants settled on the islands of the Caribbean and Bermuda and developed close relations with English North America, and the Spanish Empire; this is significant because the relationship with the English had heavily influenced the development of the mainland colonies (53)
* **Mercantilism:** an economic system that believed in increasing a nation wealth through government regulation of the nations economic interest ; the system eventually was a compelling force that inspired many English to immigrate to the New World in search of freedom for the government(59)
* **The Navigation Acts**: under the government of Charles II three laws were created to regulate trade/keep the Dutch out of English colonial settlements (60)
  + 1660: closed the colonies to all trade with the exception of that carried in English ships
  + 1663: taxed all goods being shipped from England to the colonies
  + 1673: created costal trade watch and appointed officials to enforce and monitor the navigation acts
* **Sir Edmund Andros**: governor of the single established colonial government under the Dominion of New England; was to supervise the region of Boston; enforced strict rules and regulations including the Navigation Acts; attempted to strengthen the Anglican Church; Andros is significant because he stands as one of the first political leaders of Massachusetts(61)